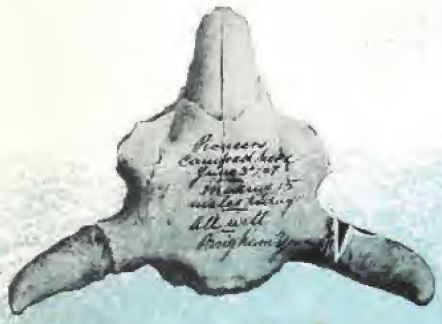

SUP News

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.

BIG MAY-JUNE SPECTACULAR

Volume 4 MAY - JUNE, 1957 No. 5-6

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A rare picture of the Nauvoo Legion Third Regiment Martial Band, taken November 3, 1865. Dimick B. Huntington, Drum Major. Members of the band, from left to right, Dimick B. Huntington, Andrew Gray, Ebenezer Beesley, William Derr, Edwin Rawlins, John Mattacks, Peter Worthern, Charles Hardy, James Glade, Joseph Rawlings, Henry Grow, Charles Halley, James Woods, Richard Collett, Joseph Hicks, Milton Hardy, and Charles Tester. Photo by permission of Ira F. Kimball, Salt Lake City.

Pioneer Village Revives Interest in Early Utah Brass Bands
Turn-of-Century Band Stand to be Unveiled in June on Village Mall

One of the special fields of community interest in early-day Utah settlements was the local brass band. Hardly a settlement from one end of the state to the other that did not boast an organization. They played for local dances, turned out in force for more formal ocacsions, and on July 4th, and "The Twenty-fourth" they pulled out all the stops and "went for broke."

What they lacked in orchestration and instrumentation they made up in power and enthusiasm. Nor did they neglect such professional touches as uniforms, the National Colors, and musical salutes with practiced rolls, ruffles and flourishes.

Nary a town in the state that did not boast a "Liberty Pole" on the village square, nor a fitting "Band Wagon" for its brass band. The Liberty Pole figured in every local celebration, be it graduation, May Day, or election night with its torchlight parade. The Liberty Pole was either the start or the end of the march; but always the rallying point. Here the brass band stood firmly, with dignity and full patriotic enthusiasm and played the airs popular in that day. And your reporter might appropriately add that as he looks back over a lifetime, that never since has he heard martial music to compare with that of Tom Ransom's Monroe Brass Band, circa 1904, or John Hood's Military Band in Richfield. Variations of the theme had not prostituted music in that era and the band boys played the melodies straight, just as they were written — which seems quite an impossible accomplishment for bands of today.

Pioneer Village intends to revive interest in the old brass band and in the community "band stand." Our new venture, as illustrated, will be erected and ready for dedication in June. All we need is a brass band to launch it. Several brass bands, in fact. Dear reader, can you help us locate a band?

The "Band Stand" is here. It's ready. Where is the band? Our invitation is general — and to all parts of the state. Here it is: Pioneer Village Band Stand is open to ANY band, any evening or afternoon. Come and enjoy it.

Along with the Village Band Stand, SUP also invites your interest in its fabulous collection of pioneer era musical instruments which include reed organs, pianoharp combinations, old pianos, nickelodeons, first issue Edison gramaphones with cylindrical records and decorated horns, accordions, flutes, violins, bull-fiddles, and an historical xylophone made by Adelbert Beesley in 1889. Beesley was one of the first four missionaries to the Samoan Islands and personally salvaged a few pieces of hardwood from the interior decor of a British Man of War wrecked in a hurricane at Apia, Samoa, in the 80's. From this wood he fashioned the xylophone which he brought back from the Islands.

Early-day Utah Band Stand, now being erected on south end of mall at Pioneer Village. It will mark the end opposite and farthest from the Anna Height Huntington statue of the Fighting Stalions. It will face the Rockport 1890 Gingerbread House. Immediately to the north of the Band Stand will be built the 1880 carousal with its hand-carved wooden animals and its squeaky but beautiful hurdy-gurdy organ. Our advice to people everywhere is to pay a family visit to Pioneer Village "In the Good Old Summer Time."

SPECIAL MAY-JUNE ISSUE, SUP NEWS TO BRING PUBLICATION UP TO DATE ON PRINTING SCHEDULE

You will note this issue has been designated the MAY-JUNE issue. This is the only hope we have of ever catching up with publication schedule. Our next issue will be the JULY issue.

The JULY issue will be printed in 10-point Garamond. (This is a larger, more easily-read type face.) We think you'll like it.

SUP TASK FORCE TO ORGANIZE 10 CHAPTERS

A special 25-man task-force of local SUP Sons breakfasted at 7:30 a.m. the morning of May 27 under direction of Ned Winder, national membership vice-pres. Their goal is to organize 10 new chapters by July 4th. Progress reports at a later date.

Another early, but unidentified, Utah martial band. Could it be the Nauvoo Legion, Iron County Grays, John Held's, or McNamara's Band? Can our readers identify? We offer $1 by return mail for first correct identification.

Lansford W. Hastings and Discovery of Old Mormon Trail

By L. H. Creer, University of Utah

The decade of the Forties was pre-eminently the epoch of American expansion. During that period so dramatically displayed by Bernard de Voto in his *Year of Decision,* enthusiastic emigrants, stimulated by the settlement of the Oregon Question and the discovery of gold in California, sought homes in Oregon and California. Many of these, instead of following the regular route by way of Fort Bridger, Soda Springs and thence around the northern shore of the Great Salt Lake to the Humboldt, directed southward from Soda Springs, and attempted to cross the Great Salt Lake Desert, either by skirting the northern shore of the lake to the south of the regular California Trail, or by striking directly westward from the southern edge of that body of water.

The latter route, known later as the Hastings Cut-off, was first popularized by Lansford W. Hastings, a young lawyer from Mount Vernon, Ohio, who first traversed it in the spring of 1846. Hastings — daring, adventurous and imaginative — had come west in 1842 as captain of the Elijah White train of one hundred ten Oregon emigrants. Enroute he kept a careful record, later

See HASTINGS, Page 13

If anyone doubts there was harmonious vocalizing at Pioneer Village on Sunday, May 26, when the old village Barber Shop was dedicated, let him ponder this unposed tin type of four local thrushes. The particular number getting the workout was "The Sailing of the Robert E. Lee," and in a minor key at that. Note the old mug rack in background, the fancy tonic bottles on shelf at right and the new Brooks Brothers suits. The group is known as "The Principals' Quartet" and all are teachers from the Sherman School, Salt Lake City.

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Pioneers of Sugar House Honored at Chamber of Commerce Luncheon

(Editor's note: As guest speaker at Founder's Day Luncheon of the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce on April 24, 1957, Wendell Ashton, vice-president of Gillham Advertising Agency, painted such a glowing and factual picture of today's debt to the past, that we asked for and received his permission to publish his remarks.)

It is from the poet Wordsworth that I should like to take a thought for today. He wrote:

"So build we up the being that we are."
—The Excursion, Book IV.

In 1957, Sugar House certainly has a being — a character, a personality. It is a name that has been built by the builders of Sugar House. And so today, with you I salute them, not as old-timers or as pioneers but as builders.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers describe a pioneer as a person who came to Utah before the arrival of the railroad in 1869. The Sons of Utah Pioneers define a pioneer as one who either came here or was born here prior to 1869. As I look about this audience, none seems to look old enough to be called an "old-timer." But all are builders.

May I suggest now seven traits that seem to characterize the being that is Sugar House.

First, Sugar House portrays democracy at its finest.

F. C. Morehouse, in "The Problems of Democracy," wrote·

"The problem of democracy is not the problem of getting rid of kings. It is the problem of clothing the whole people with the element of kingship. To make kings

Wendell Ashton, vice president, Gillham Advertising Agency

and queens out of a hundred million people: that is the problem of democracy."

Sugar House is a community of kings — with calloused hands.

In Sugar House you find management working side by side with labor. You often see business leaders like Willard B. Richards, the Rockwood brothers, the Sandbergs and others in laborer's clothes. And the buying public has caught the spirit of that democracy. In Sugar House they "come as they are" to shop in Sugar House.

But Sugar House is not only a democracy of people. It is a democracy of businesses. In an address last month the chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, Roger M. Blough, said that we now have more than 4¼ million business units of every size and type in America. Then he described how they are working together in building a greater America.

You have a wonderful example of this working together of big and little business here in Sugar House. Here you have represented great merchandising firms like Woolworth's and Penney's, Transamerica in banking, and Safeway in food, serving competitively but cooperatively alongside local firms like Fashion Fabrics, La Rie's, and Bud's Duds.

And Sugar House continues to grow in numbers as well as individually. Ten years ago there were 83 members of the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce. Today there are 230 members.

Second, Sugar House has found strength through struggle.

You find this spirit symbolized in Sugar House's best known slogan, one which has turned a disadvantage into an advantage: "Drive out and save!"

As we have watched the prison walls crumble these past few days, there has been achieved another Sugar House triumph through dogged struggle against opposition. First there was the battle for the removal of the prison, and then the struggle to preserve the site for a park.

Third, Sugar House has conquered through cooperation.

Last week, some of us heard one of the intermountain area's leading bankers describe his meetings in the East with prominent American and European bankers. It was reported at the meetings that six nations in free Europe are forming an economic "United States" of Europe — a common market to knock down tariff walls and combine in international merchandising. They could learn some lessons in cooperation from Sugar House.

In my more than forty years' association with Sugar House I cannot recall there ever being cliques among its businessmen. On the other hand, traditionally the builders of Sugar House have teamed together for the common good. I remember twenty years ago, when Sugar House and the nation generally were digging out of Depression, how small firms as well as the large ones reached deep into their pockets to contribute to me soliciting funds for Sugar House Christmas lighting.

Sugar Days and Turkey Days are tributes to the cooperative spirit in Sugar House. So are the community parking areas, pro-

See SUGAR HOUSE, Page 6

Original Pioneers of Sugar House are honored at Pioneer Village on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1957. These are the men and women who put down roots in Sugar House more than 60 years ago, and who never lost the vision of the area's destiny of greatness. It is no happenstance that Sugar House is the busiest, fastest growing, best-place-to-own-and-run-a-business in the state. These 17 youngsters also allow that Sugar House is somewhat conducive to happy longevity. They are, left to right, front: Zillah Langson Rowe (crowned Sugar House Pioneer Queen), John M. Whittaker, Genevieve R. Curtis (Utah's Mother-of-the-Year), and John H. Wheeler. Second row: Elizabeth Harris Liddle, John (Jack) Burt, Fern Smoot Hansen, Alex R. Curtis and Bessie Whitaker Hunt. Third row: Jennie D. Free, Alice Richards, Mary Dixon and Estella Langson Gardner. Fourth row: T. Ray Free, Willard B. Richards, Jr., Charles V. Worthington and George A. Dixon. (Editor's note: We predict this photo will become a collector's item within a very short time. Save this issue of SUP News.)

SUGAR HOUSE, From Page 5

viding 2,373 parking spaces between 9th and 13th East streets and Hollywood and Simpson avenues.

Fourth, the builders of Sugar House have shown that work does wonders.

Roy Free, a builder of Hygeia Ice Company, still puts in his day at his desk. So does George Dixon. So do others far beyond the normal retirement age.

Someone said that "the reason a lot of people do not recognize an opportunity when they meet it is that it usually goes around wearing overalls and looking like hard work." That kind of opportunity is readily recognized in Sugar House.

Fifth, the builders of Sugar House know the power of a sense of humor.

In ancient Greece and Rome the market place was where people met to exchange ideas. In America it is the barber shop. And Sugar House barber shops — thanks to men like Jack Burt, June Batchelor and Hendrick Van Harten — have always kept their sense of humor.

You will pardon me for being personal, but years ago Mr. Van Harten caught a humorous incident with my younger brother and he seemed to enjoy telling it. The boy came into Van's shop after he had apparently been scuffling about in the dirt. He had cleaned his face, but that was about all. After Van had run the clippers around his head, there was revealed a streak of brown around the edge of his hair.

SEE SUGAR HOUSE, Page 7

An unposed shot of goings on at Pioneer Village the day the Sons of Utah Pioneers honored the original pioneers of Sugar House (April 21, 1957).

Swoonful, tuneful Burt Keddington and Peggy Gunderson coax nostalgic tears with "Where the Silvery Colorado Wends Its Way" while LaRue Swindle accompanies on the harpsichord. Note the 1880 hanging coaloil lamp in backgroulnd. (Folks who don't make Pioneer Village a habit just plain miss a lot in life.)

Pioneer Rube Band entertains Sugar House C. of C. at annual Founder's Day Ceremonies in Beau Brummel Restaurant. One wonders how the Barbary Coast was transplanted so far away from the Bay. Musicians from left to right: Jim (Barrel House) O'Eberhardt on the tub; Peggy (Miss Knuckles) O'Gunderson at the ivories; Stan (One Punch) O'Farnsworth on the washboard, and Mode (Fingers) O'Wright on the ge-tar. Note the fancy mirror back-bar.

....Beneficial THOUGHTS

TEN THINGS TO REMEMBER:

the value of time
the success of perseverance
the pleasure of working
the dignity of simplicity
the worth of character
the power of kindness
the wisdom of economy
the virtue of patience
the improvement of talent
the job of originating

Good advise for any of us.

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David O. McKay, Pres. Salt Lake City, Utah

Sugar House Area Pioneers Honored by Local Chamber of Commerce

Mrs. Alex R. (Genevieve) Curtis, Utah's Mother-of-the-Year admires SUP's famous Gittens' portrait of her distinguished progenitor, President Brigham Young. Mrs. Curtis agrees with many other capable critics that Gittens' masterpiece is the best study ever made of the remarkable colonizer and spiritual leader. Note the harmonious setting in which Pioneer Village shows the work. The ocacsion of Mrs. Curtis' visit was the April 21st ceremonies honoring the Pioneers of Sugar House.

Jack Burt, oldest Sugar House barber, is caught here in a familiar pose "behind the chair" in the famous 1890 barber shop that was dedicated May 26 at Pioneer Village. Note the fine old Duncan Phyfe tilt-back chair and its hydraulic lift; the copper hot water heater in the corner with its coaloil burner; the copper wash basin under the spigot to catch the drip. Note also the fine razor strops that hang from the service shelf and from the chair; the rack for customer's shaving mugs on the back wall and old fly-specked chromos of the period. Mr. Burt presented the old tonic bottles seen on shelf at right. Wendell Ashton refers to him in another article in this issue. Jack Burt has earned immortality on Mt. Olympus as the Humorist of Sugar House, the Happy Philosopher. A sense of humor is the only category of heaven that missed being named in the Beatitudes.

SUGAR HOUSE, Page 6

"What is that?" Van asked, pointing to the streak and asking the lad to look into the mirror.

"Why, Mr. Van Harten," the boy responded. "Don't you know? That is just a birthmark."

Van liked to tell that one.

Sixth, the builders of Sugar House have made their own breaks.

It is true that the center of the city has been moving toward Sugar House for decades. But those who lead in Sugar House have not waited for the breaks. They have gone out and made them. The Curtis family did not wait and watch their property increase in value with the shift to the Southeast. They, with others, developed it into a new shopping center, and as a result Sugar House today is really twins.

I remember Charles B. Petty some twenty years ago leading out for the widening of 21st South stret. Today checks show a traffic count of approximately 25,000 east- and west-bound traffic moving in front of Petty Ford Company at 9th East and 21st South. And only last week I noted in the automotive reports that Petty was leading the entire state in new car and truck sales. That is leadership that is typical of Sugar House.

In a presentation to large advertisers in the East, the Newspaper Agency Corporation is telling about a Sugar House merchant who is making regular deliveries as far as 200 miles from his store.

SEE SUGAR HOUSE, Page 26

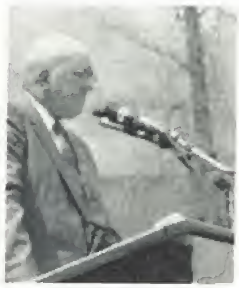
John M. Whitaker, 94, 1536 S. 13th East, Salt Lake City, autographs guest book at Pioneer Village on occasion of ceremonies honoring Sugar House Pioneers, April 21, 1957. Mr. Whitaker's wedding reception was held in the historic but long vanished Amelia Palace that stood at the corner of State Street and South Temple in Salt Lake City. He is a member of the famed Emeritus Club of the University of Deseret.

Paul Pehrson, dynamic president of the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce, presides with dash and charm at his community's 103rd birthday party in Beau Brummel Restaurant. President Paul (who is an active member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers) shows his Chamber colleagues some of the miniature replicas of early Utah culture that are on display at Sugar House's fabulous Pioneer Village. According to President Pehrson, Pioneer Village is one of the community's biggest assets.

1956-57 Sugar House Queen and attendants visit Pioneer Village ceremonies honoring original Sugar House Pioneers. Front to back, Queen Karen Page Carter and attendants Jerry Topham and Marylin Ritter. Note the quaint 1890 costumes the girls so smartly wear.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Dedication of Wanship Dam; First Harbinger of State's Coming Boom

Senator
Arthur V. Watkins



Governor
George D. Clyde

Commissioner
Wilbur A. Dexheimer

Director
E. O. Larsen

At the conclusion of impressive ceremonies Thursday, May 8, at the damsite, Wilbur A. Dexheimer, U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation, pushed an electric button that closed the gates of the Wanship Dam and Reservoir and the big project began to fill with life-giving water.

Senator Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah) who is credited with having influenced Congress in the important water conservation program in Utah, gave the dediactory address and admonished people of the area, and citizens of the state everywhere: "Now that through this great Wanship Dam you have been assured of your future, I urge you to pitch in and help your neighbors achieve their reclamation and water conservation hopes. I refer to our neighbors in the Dixie Area, the Bear River Basin, Southeastern Utah, Central Utah, and the Uintah Basin. They need your help. Water everywhere remains our single greatest resource need. Water alone is our limitation on progress in the future and our growth."

Perhaps the dedicatory prayer offered by Horace A. Sorensen, president of the National Sons of the Utah Pioneers, sums up the significance of this $70,000,000 project. We quote it at length:

"We have met today to dedicate this dam and in humility return our thanks for the beautiful skies above and for the good Mother Earth on which we stand; but above all we are thankful for lifegiving water which is so precious to our existence. We are thankful that we have exerted our efforts, given our time and expended our means for the construction of this dam and apurtenances as a means for storing water for culinary and irrigation purposes.

"We are thankful for our pioneer heritage and for those brave and gallant souls who came here as pioneers and settled these valleys. We draw close to Thee, when we in our deepest reverence thank Thee humbly for the dawn of irrigation here in the West; when the valley of the great Salt Lake was first dammed and the streams of the mountains were used to quench the thirst of the parched earth which brought forth crops to sustain life to this great people who had given their all for religious and other freedoms.

Scene at damsite ceremonies as dedicatory prayer is offered by Horace A. Sorensen.

"We are thankful unto Thee this day for the pioneers of Summit County, and especially those who lived in the town of Rockport which had to be dismnatled to make way for this project. Bless those dear people that the greatness of this undertaking may somewhat compensate them for the sentiment they had in giving up their homes that this project could be completed. We, as Sons of Utah Pioneers, are grateful to the Bureau of Reclamation of our government, which passed on to us some of the historic buildings of Rockport, that they could be moved and preserved in our Pioneer Village at Salt Lake to be glorified and preserved as a great reminder of the sacrifices of this people. The Alma Gibbons gay nineties home, the Jim Salisbury country store, the 90-year-old log meeting house, and several log cabins; all stand there

David W. Loertscher, Chairman of the Summit County Commission. An interesting sidelight is that Mrs. Loertscher is a granddaughter of Unity Chapel, mentioned elsewhere in this issue (See "Pioneer Interiors House"). Commissioner and Mrs. Loertscher were special guests at Pioneer Village May 5 on the occasion of grandmother Unity's 100th birthday anniversary, and viewed the lovely furnishings from grandmother's old Nephi homestead that are now on display in the Village's "Pioneer Interiors House."

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to tell us the story of the past as it gave way to progress. That same courage, thrift and vision of the past now projects itself into the welfare of the future.

"We are thankful unto Thee this day, our Heavenly Father, for the first inhabitants of this country, the American Indian. We especially want to honor on this occasion the great chief, Wanship, who was such a friend to our people. It was he who first visited President Brigham Young when he arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847, when on the evening of that very day he came to size up his neighbors, and Chief Wanship became a life-long bosom friend of our great pioneer leader.

"We would like to call upon all those who can and those who will to use their influence and means to place a monument at this damsite honoring this great chief and his tribe.

"It is only fitting that the dam bear the name of this great Indian Chief Wanship by which it will be known on the records and to the world as the Wanship Dam.

"We would like to thank Thee at this time for the inspiration and help that has been given our representatives in the United States Congress, especially Thy servant Senator Arthur V. Watkins, who gave the dedicatorial address today. We ask Thy blessings on President Harold E. Ellison and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy Board and their associates who served so faithfully in this capacity. We wish to remember the Honorable Wilbur R. Dexheimer, Commissioner of Reclamation, and E. O. Larsen, Regional Director for the Bureau of Reclamation; they have served this and other projects well. We ask Thy blessings on the builders, the Utah Construction Company and their representative, Mr. W. J. Pollin, who is here today. We would like to thank Thee for the engineers, Clinton D. Woods, T. A. Clark, Francis M. Warnick and Alton W. Peterson, and for every workman who helped make this project possible; also for David W. Loertscher, who is chairman of the Summit County Commission which has cooperated and pushed this project through.

"We are honored on this occasion in having George D. Clyde, governor of this great state, with us, and Heavenly Father we ask Thy blessings upon him and his many responsibilities.

"In conclusion, Heavenly Father, we feel to ask Thy continued blessings upon us as a people. May Thy Spirit of protection be ever with this great dam, canal, power plants and aquaducts, that this project may move on to a satisfactory completion; we further ask that no harm may come to it through the elements or that of man, which might destroy any part of it; that it may forever stand to impound these great waters of the Weber River, to conserve valuable water and to prevent disastrous floods.

"We further ask Thee to bless the thousands of people who may visit this beautiful spot, that they may have Thy kind guidance in their recreation and the enjoyment of this natural wonder of the great outdoors.

"We are ever mindful of Thee and Thy goodness, and we dedicate this project and our lives unto Thee, and in so doing we ask it all in the worthy name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, amen."

CHIEF WANSHIP

By Ilene H. Kingsbury

Occasionally in western annals one reads of an Indian who welcomed the advance of white emigration and was known as a friend. Such an attitude made settlement easier and more rapid. Chief Wanship, whose band roved the Salt Lake Valley and the upper Summit County and lower Weber areas in mid-eighteen hundreds, was just such a friend.

Some time before 1840 he led his tribe out of Utah Valley, severed relations with the Utes there, and established his base of operations in what was generally considered a no man's land between Cache and Weber Valleys on the north and Utah Valley on the south.

Wanship's readiness to accept the whites was first apparent in his relations to the mountain men and trappers. Among first mention of him is a Christmas day affair in 1840 on the lower Weber when Osborn Russell, a veteran mountain man, noted in his journal the hospitality of this intelligent Indian. In the winter of 1841 Russell and Wanship hunted together and it was at this time that Russell learned of the conditions in Utah Valley. He enthusiastically wrote of possible settlements in the Great Salt Lake region.

By the 1840's a son of Chief Wanship had ventured to live on Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake and claimed it as his private domain. The lake waters were low enough in most seasons to come and go to the mainland on horseback in low water. At other times the Indian went ashore in a twelve-foot raft fashioned of bullrushes. Complaints of this native were perhaps justified when, in 1845, John Charles Fremont set foot on Antelope Island and was accused by Wanship's son of stealing his antelope, all of which he claimed by prior right. To placate him Fremont opened his saddle bags and presented him with some red cloth, a knife, and some tobacco, this being the usual practice between explorers, emigrants, and the redmen.

Two years later, with Mormon emigration entering as a flash flood upon the Valley west of the Wasatch, the situation could have been very acute but for the continued friendliness of Chief Wanship. Brigham Young proclaimed his unusual policy of tolerance and helpfulness toward the Indians and demanded strict obedience to his white followers to the rules. This was to feed the Indians rather than fight them. We say "unusual" because the customary plan on the frontier was to shoot them and ask questions afterwards. Journals of the period note the increased mutual attention and friendliness between the settlers and the Indians; no doubt in some measure due to Wanship's attitude and Brigham Young's policy.

However, all of Wanship's friendliness toward the whites did not extend over to his native enemies and he retained some traits of cruelty in warfare with them. In fact, it was a dramatic and tragic incident with Little Wolf's band that has given us one of the most interesting stories of Indian rehabilitation and romance to be found in western history.

All the facts of brutal retribution are present in the story of two Indian children taken prisoners and tortured, one of them to death, by Wanship's warriors, as a measure to repay Little Wolf for killing two of Wanship's braves. The children, both girls, had been hacked with knives and burned with fire brands placed in the cuts, then the wounds filled with ashes. Their heads had been shaven with knives. Deep knife wounds proved fatal to one little creature, but the screams of the other gained the attention of some Mormons nearby. Gaunt with hunger and streaked with blood and ashes, the sight of this little Indian girl was terrible in the extreme. Through the skillful help of Barney Ward the interpreter Charley Decker was permitted to buy the child and their rescue of her reveals interesting sidelights on human compassion. She was first taken care of by the father of John R. Young, but afterwards given to Brigham Young, where she grew up in his household as one of his daughters and called Sally Young.

In due course she met Chief Kanosh, married him and went to live in the Pahvant Valley in the settlement named for him. Her story is worthy of further study. We bring it forward here as a fact and facet of the Pioneer-Indian Slave Trade era of which most western tribes became a part.

SEE WANSHIP, Page 11

Alvin Keddington, active SUP member, poses before century-old Alaskan Indian Totem Pole which he has given to Pioneer Village. Alvin says: "Any similarity of figures on this totem to ancestors of visitors viewing it, is purely coincidental."

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Chapter Delegates to Annual Encampment Fixed by Law on Basis of Chapter Membership as of June 30

The annual encampment of SUP is just around the corner, August 16, to be exact, at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

All voting is done by chapter delegates. Delegates are fixed by law. ONE DELEGATE FOR EACH 10 CHAPTER MEMBERS OR MAJOR FRACTION THEREOF. A major fraction is designated as six or more. Therefore, a chapter with 55 members would have five delegates. But a chapter with 56 members would have six delegates.

The catch to it all is that MEMBERSHIP IS ESTABLISHED BY THE FULLY PAID MEMBERS ON RECORD AT THE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 30. (Whatever this record shows will be final. If treasurers are "holding back" reporting on renewals or new members these "held" memberships will not be counted in the National office.) There will be no last-minute changes at the encampment. The record is based on June 30 — not July 12 or Aug. 1.

Just so all chapters will be informed as to their present condition of membership, and their authorized delegate representation as of now, we publish the following information:

Name of Chapter	*Members of Record*	*Delegates*
At Large	144	14
Ben Lomond	13	1
Box Elder	21	2
Brigham Young	39	4
Buena Ventura	25	2
California	45	4
Cedar City	33	3
Dixie Mission	26	3
East Mill Creek	37	4
George Albert Smith	7	0
Golden Spike	26	3
Hole in the Rock	16	2
Jefferson Hunt	10	1
Lehi	15	1
Little Salt Lake	2	0
Ogden Luncheon	33	3
Ogden - Weber	31	3
Old Juniper	21	2
Over Jordan	39	4
Peetetneet	58	6
Pioneer	57	6
Howard Egan Pony Express	69	7
Weber Pony Express	25	2
Salt Lake Luncheon	105	10
Smithfield	24	2
South Cottonwood	19	2
Sugarhouse	56	6
Summit	1	0
Temple Fork	49	5
Temple Hill	10	1
Temple Quarry	33	3
Thomas L. Kane	30	3
U. of Deseret	17	2
Washington, D. C.	11	1

WANSHIP, From Page 9

However, though Wanship would permit torture of captives, and considered it justifiable in native warfare, he was generally consistently friendly towards the whites.

Subsequently, as the colonization of the mountain valleys spread and Summit County was settled, the name of Wanship was perpetuated on the map. In 1854 the fort and settlement was given his name. Such place names as Kanosh, Santaquin, Sanpete, Kanarra, Washakie, and Wanship — Indian friends — give color to history and the land. The stories of the Indians behind those names can lead us to a most absorbing study — that of place names.

Current news connected with the name of Chief Wanship is the recently (May 9, 1957) completed earthfill Wanship Dam in Summit County, Utah. Such a project brings news of proposed economic growth for four counties in northeastern Utah through a seventy million dollar reclamation program. The network of dams, reservoirs, canals, and tunnels resulting from this vast expenditure is expected to yield over twenty-one million dollars annually in economic expansion when the project is fully developed. The Wanship Dam is part of that far-reaching project. The storage of surface and ground water and its distribution throughout the Weber Basin is almost incomprehensible to the layman in its far-reaching effects. Increased land values, agricultural production, industrial development, decreased flood damage, and increased population will be among the concrete results of this development.

One wonders what Chief Wanship would say to this promise of the future in contrast to his days in this region when only a few scattered tribes could sustain themselves in this desert land!

LET'S KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

We are deeply indebted to our very good friend and brother in SUP, B. C. Call of Brigham City, for the following worthwhile commentary:

"I finished reading the January issue of SUP News a few hours ago and note what you say about the "importance and necessity of checking and rechecking stories about Pioneers and pioneer relics.

"I thought it would not be imprudent on my part to call your attention to the facts concerning the size and weight of the rails used in the construction of the Pacific Railroad as finished at Promontory May 10th, 1869.

"If you measure or weigh either of the metal sections of rails which you propose to distribute together with the inscription on metal plate mounted on block, I think you will find that a lineal yard of these sections will weigh less than 35 pounds or 21 pounds less than the original rails that were used by either the Union Pacific or Central Pacific Railroad at the time the Gold Spike was driven.

"I call your attention to a book written by Edward L. Sabin, *Building of the Pacific Railroad,* page 203, wherein he gives an account of laying ten miles of steel by the Central Pacific to settle a wager made between the two companies.

"I quote: 'Each squad of four lifted 560 pounds in each rail, these being central thirty foot rails, weighing 56 pounds to the yard, or 88 tons to the mile. The eight

See RECORD, Page 25

THE HISTORIAN'S CORNER

Dr. J. Sedley Stanford
Utah State University

"CACHE VALLEY'S YESTERDAYS"

Abby Married Both

(From Logan Herald Journal, Centennial Edition.)—In 1857 one Absalom Woolf, an active, bold young man of 25 years, a skillful horseman, a minute man, found himself in love with two young women who wanted to marry him. Much perplexed, Absolom usually called Abby, went to his bishop for advice. He got it. Bishop Hunter said, Marry them both, young man, and the Lord bless you."

This matter settled, Abby took Lucy Hambleton and Harriet Wood, each just 16 years of age, to Salt Lake City and was married to them in the Endowment House, April 19th, 1857.

The three lived in Nephi four years then came to Millville in Cache Valley, then moved to Hyde Park, some ten miles north which became their permanent home.

Lucy and Harriet each reared nine children, six sons, 12 daughters. Although they did not live together, the children when small hardly knew which was their real mother. Food and materials were shared equally. The wives were frugal and industrious. They taught the girls to spin, sew, weave, cook, make soap and butter . . .

Absalom was a farmer and stockman and a breeder of fine draft horses.

This remarkable trio celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, which event was so remarkable and rare it attracted much attention and was given publicity in many papers and magazines.

Numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren are active Latter-day Saints living in western U. S. and Canada.

Ida Woolf, Lucy's youngest, attended the Brigham Young College and was a classmate of the writer. She passed away in 1955.

Lonely Brothers Wed Immigrant Girls

(From the Providence Record.)—John Theurer, who came to Providence in 1859 as a Mormon convert, made trips to Salt Lake City to meet the pioneers coming in, to persuade them to come to beautiful, fertile Cache Valley.

On the second trip to meet his mother and brother he determined to ask the first good looking girl he saw in the immigrant train to be his wife. Barbara Wehrli was that girl. She listened, liked his proposition, liked the man, said "yes". They came to Providence and were married November 1860, the first wedding in that village.

In the fall of 1861 Fred Theurer, the brother of John, met another immigrant train entering Salt Lake Valley. He decided that the young woman who asked him to eat supper with her would be the girl he'd propose to. In the group was Christina Schuler. She invited him to share her frugal meal. He accepted; he proposed; she accepted.

They came to Providence and were married in February 1862.

(With such forthright men in Providence the town was bound to prosper.)

East Mill Creek Area Shows Fabulous Growth from Industrial Center To Community of Schools, Churches and Pace-Setting SUP Chapter

Thirteen miles of mills! Literally thirteen miles of lumber mills, flour mills, shingle mills. Only in pioneer Salt Lake Valley in all the old west could it have happened. And surely thirteen miles of mills would be enough anywhere to name the place "Mill Creek."

Utah in the early "Fifties" saw twenty mills dotted along this "Mill Creek" stream eastward from Highland Drive. And such a hive of industry! Twenty mills supplying lumber for new homes and shops, flour for families and shingles for pioneer roofs. Clay that was suitable for making brick was soon discovered and bustling brickyards established. The little industrial center ten miles south of Salt Lake City became full-blown over night.

Today, a hundred years after, the brick yards remain but the mills are gone. Only a stone monument marks the place that once ground grain into flour for a millowner who refused a dollar a pound for his produce in order that he might let the needy poor of the settlement buy it for six cents.

East Mill Creek nestles at the foot of majestic and towering mountains that lend a feeling of strength, durability and serenity to the thousands of present-day residents. A spirit of love and helpfulness permeates the neighborhood, the lovely homes, the modern schools and the peaceful churches.

The community buildings of early-day East Mill Creek were simple and few. A grist mill, a small school and a meeting house. Only the meeting house (they were not referred to in grandma's day as "chapels") remains. It has been remodeled in part and added to, but through the years it has retained an air of beauty and antique charm.

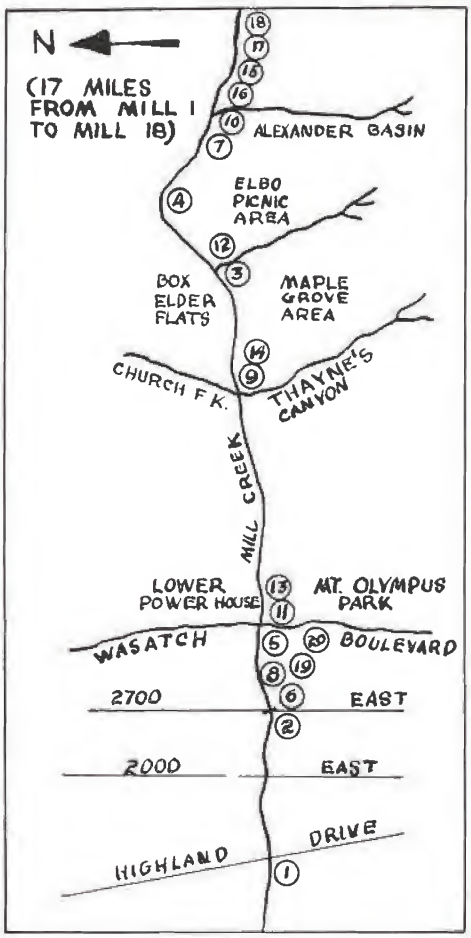
Hard by the very spot where a one-room adobe school house with its black, pot-bellied stove stood, the community now boasts a modern elementary school of two score rooms — each as modern as tomorrow morning's newspaper. In fact, East Mill Creek is growing so furiously that it requires six elementary schools, one large Junior High, and a complete high school to supply the educational needs of its future pioneers.

The old John Neff Grist Mill on Mill Creek

Photo by Lynn Hale

Old Mill Creek Ward Meeting House, remodeled

This monument stands in front of the East Mill Creek LDS chapel, marking the spot where John Neff built his grist mill in 1848. During the stampede of the gold-rush days when prices soared, he refused to sell his flour to the California-bound emmigrants for $1 a pound, in order that the needy poor of the Salt Lake Valley might buy it for 6c.



EARLY INDUSTRY ALONG MILL CREEK

1—Archibald Gardner's lumber mill.
2—John Neff's grist mill.
3—Chauncey Porter's lumber mill.
4—Archibald Gardner's lumber mill.
5—John Neff's lumber mill.
6—John Neff's shingle mill.
7—Hyatt's lumber mill.
8—Osguthorpe and Skidmore's lath and shingle mill.
9—Edmund Ellsworth's lumber mill.
10—Alva Alexander's lumber mill.
11—Joseph Stallings' lumber mill.
12—South & Barton lumber mill.
13—Benjamin Ashworth lumber mill.
14—Peter White's lumber mill.
15—Upper Gardner lumber mill.
16—Peter Rank's shingle mill.
17—Archibald Gardner lumber mill.
18—Hyrum Rose's shingle mill.
19—A. B. Neff's lumber mill.
20—Stillman's lumber mill.

Photo by Lynn Hale

New East Mill Creek Elementary school

HASTINGS, From Page 4

published as *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California,* in which he not only noted the fauna, flora and topography of the country along the Oregon Trail but also designated the most suitable campsites and compiled other useful bits of information such as data concerning water and forage facilities, of great value to travelers who later followed over the trail. The following spring Hastings led fifty-five of this group over the Shasta Route to California.

Hastings found conditions in California so unsettled politically, that it appeared likely that a revolution aiming at the establishment of a California Republic seemed likely to emerge at any opportune moment. Knowing the military weakness of the Mexican province and the unpopularity of the American element there, it occurred to this ambitious and politically minded adventurer, that it might be possible for him to seize the leadership of the movement, oust the Mexican officials, and have himself proclaimed president of the California Republic. As the first step in the evolution of his ambitious scheme, Hastings published his aforementioned *Emigrants' Guide to California and Oregon* at Cincinnati in 1845. This extremely important book was deliberately planned to promote settlement in California and as such is an excellent example of boom advertising. It extols the merits of California and Oregon, howbeit with many inaccuracies and exaggerations. The following statement descriptive of California is typical· "In my opinion, there is no country in the known world, possessing a (region) so fertile and productive, and with such varied and inexhaustible resources, and a climate of such mild uniformity and salubrity; nor is there a country in my opinion, now known, which is so eminently calculated, by nature itself, in all respects, to promote the unbounded happiness and prosperity of civilized and enlightened man." (Hastings Guide, 133.)

Referring to the route to California, Hastings wrote: "Those who go to California, travel from Fort Hall west southwest about fifteen days to the northern pass in the Callfornia mountains, thence seven days to the Bay of San Francisco. The most direct route (however), would be to leave the Oregon route about two hundred miles east of Fort Hall; thence bearing west southwest to the Salt Lake; and thence continuing down to the Bay of San Francisco by the route just described." (Ibid., 137-138.)

Thus did the ambitious and reckless Hastings refer to the dangerous and inhospitable cut-off, from Fort Bridger to the modern Halleck, Nevada, around the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake, a scorching salt desert trail, which for nearly one hundred miles was entirely devoid of forage and water, and this at a time (1845) when Fremont had not yet traversed it and about which Hastings had no knowledge whatsoever.

Hastings repaired to the East in the spring of 1846 to advertise his route to the hundreds of emigrants who were migrating westward. His party, all traveling on mules and horses, included three famous mountaineers and trappers: James M. Hudspeth, James Clyman and Caleb Greenwood. Following the regular California Trail, the party struck the Humboldt River which they ascended to its intersection with the Fremont Trail. The latter route led directly across the Salt Lake Desert and Hastings, against the advice of Clyman, Greenwood and Hudspeth, determined to follow it. The experiences of the first trip eastward across the treacherous Hastings Cut-off are chronicled in the diary of Clyman, the entry of May 28, of which is herewith reproduced:

"Passed an island of rocks in this great plain (now called Silver Reef) and entered the great plain over which we went in a hard trot until dusk when we bivouacked for the night without grass or water and not much was said. In fact, all felt discouraged as we had been informed that if we could follow Fremont's Trail we would not have more than twenty miles without water. In fact, this is the most desolate country perhaps on the whole globe, there being not one spear of vegetation and, of course, no kind of animal can subsist, and it is not yet ascertained to what extent the immense salt and sand plain can be south of where we are now. Our travel today is forty miles." (Charles L. Camp (editor), James Clyman, the *Adventures of a Trapper and Covered Wagon Emigrant* as Told in *His Own Reminiscences and Diaries* 217-218.)

Such was the salt desert trail recommended by the erratic Hastings as perfectly safe and the shortest and fastest route to California.

Salt Lake Valley at the time was very marshy and the banks of the Jordan River were covered with tall grass and tules. Because of this, Hastings lost the Fremont Trail and instead of following the foothills of the Wasatch as Fremont had done, turned directly eastward into what is now Emigration Canyon, and after wandering about for several days, came to East Canyon, down which they followed northward to Weber River. The party had inadvertantly discovered the Emigration Canyon, Little and Big Mountain Route, over which the Mormons a year later were to come into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

At Fort Bridger, Hastings and Hudspeth, anxious to get colonists to California as quickly as possible, dispatched couriers eastward to contact emigrant parties, advising them to take the Hastings Cutoff, which they represented to be three hundred miles shorter than the regular California Trail, with only one dry drive of twenty or thirty miles. Clyman and Greenwood, however, dissented from the plan, the former strongly urged the Donner Party whom he met east of South Pass not to attempt the salt desert route.

Several small independent trains coming westward in 1846 converged together until they reached Fort Bridger. Here three segments of the group decided to cross the Great Salt Desert by way of Hastings Cut-Off; the others more wisely elected to follow the regular California Route around the northern shore of the Great Salt Lake. One of the three divisions attempting the Hastings Route, the Russell-Bryant party of nine, traveling on horses, followed down Weber Canyon and safely crossed the desert westward. A second division, with wagons, led by George W. Harlan and Samuel C. Young and guided by Hastings, followed down Weber Canyon and only with the greatest of difficulty emerged safely into the Salt Lake Valley. Describing the route down treacherous Weber Canyon, Young records: "The canyon is scarcely wide enough to accommodate the narrow river which traverses it, and there was no room for roads between its waters and the abrupt banks. In many places great boulders had been rolled by the mountain torrents and lodged together forming an impassible way until drilled and blasted into fragments which could be handled. Three such obstacles were encountered, and only about a mile a day was averaged for more than a week. The sides of the mountains were covered by a dense growth of willows, never penetrated by white man. Three times spurs of the mountains had to be crossed by rigging the windlass on top, and lifting the wagons almost bodily. The banks were very steep and covered with loose stones, so that a mountain sheep would have been troubled to keep its feet, much more than an ox team drawing a heavily loaded wagon." (W. W. Allen and B. R. Avery, *California Gold Book,* passim; reproduced in J. Cecil Alter, *Utah the Storied Domain* I, 50-51.) The Harlan-Young party brought the first wagons ever to reach the site of Salt Lake City. These were abandoned later near Pilot Peak.

The Donner Train, second company to attempt the salt desert route with wagons, was only a week or ten days behind the Harlan-Young party. It comprised eighty-seven men, women and children. The company, headed by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed, was well equipped. Reed had built a very large and comfortable wagon having a double deck for sleeping quarters. "It had two side entrances, unlike the ordinary prairie schooner, and was equipped with a cook stove and every convenience for traveling. It was soon known along the trail as the Pioneer Palace Car." (Charles Kelly, *Salt Desert Trails,* 49.) The best trained oxen, and saddle horses were procured; and a liberal supply of beef cattle was taken along for food. "Provisions for the trip were carefully calculated and packed away in the large commodious wagons; seeds and implements for use on the farms in the new country, clothing in abundance, bolts of colored calicos and flannels. For trade with the Indians they carried a host of cheap trinkets, colored glass, looking glasses, etc. Finally, they carried with them a very considerable quantity of cherished, expensive fabrics — velvets, silks and laces. Furthermore, liberal sums of money for expenses and replenishing supplies were carried in broad buckskin girdles worn around the body of the person for concealment. And Mrs. Tamsen Donner (is said to have) stitched ten thousand dollars cash in the folds of a quilt." (William M. Stookey, *The Reed-Donner Party,* Salt Lake Tribune, September 1, 1946.)

On August 3, the Donner party reached the first crossing of the Weber River, near the site of present Henefer, Utah. Here they found a letter from Hastings stuck in the cleft of a tree advising them not to attempt the Weber Canyon Route since it was too difficult for wagons. Instead, he vaguely outlined an alternate route — the route which he had recently traversed from the Great Salt Lake Valley to Fort Bridger. His instructions, however, were not clear, and since he had promised earlier to direct the party in person, it was decided to send James F. Reed, Charles Stanton and William Pike ahead on horses to find Hastings and if possible bring him back to get them out of their dilemma. The couriers found Hastings near the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake. Hastings refused to return as requested, but instead "he took Reed to the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains overlooking the valley and pointed out to him the route he must take to get wagons down out of the mountains and across the salt desert." (Charles Kelly, *Salt Desert Trails,* 82-83.) The three messengers, thereupon, returned to the encampment on the Weber, blazing a new trail as they went.

See HASTINGS, Page 14

RONALD & ILENE KINGSBURY PRESENT RARE OLD SOFA AND SQUARE-GRAND PIANO TO PIONEER VILLAGE

Ronald and Ilene Kingsbury pose with the lovely old sofa they presented to the "Pioneer Interiors House" at the Village.

One of the rarest and nicest gifts to be received by Pioneer Village is a beautiful old walnut sofa and square-grand piano, received this month from National Society Treasurer Ronald L. Kingsbury and his charming wife Ilene.

The pieces are in a marvelous state of preservation and have been attractively displayed in the "Gold Room" of the Village's new "Pioneer Interiors House."

Pioneer Interiors House is another new innovation at the Village and will be dedicated and formally opened to the public next month. It will exhibit eight special rooms behind huge plate glass panels. Four of the rooms will be authentic pioneer home interiors. In addition to the "Gold Room" there will be the "Orchid Room" in which will be seen the John Henry Smith bedroom, as publicized in the March and April issues of SUP News, also the Elizabeth Thompson Groesbeck dress.

The "Blue Room" will display the Unity Chapel bedroom from Nephi. Sister Chapel was the oldest resident of Juab County and passed away this spring at the age of 99 after living all her life in the beautiful family home she and her husband built when married. Many other exquisite furnishings of this lovely home will be shown.

The "Rose Room" will complete the ensembled interiors and will show the Unity Chapel parlor. Of interest to the public will be the comparison of the quality of materials and deftness of craftsmanship that went in to the better furniture of that period, with fine furnishings of today. (This just might ignite a stampede for fine things old.) Certainly it will prove that Utah Pioneers sought after and appreciated the finer things in life.

The other four rooms in the "Interiors House" will show SUP's comprehensive collections of (1) Culinary and household utensils and equipment, ranging from adobe molds and alligator boot-jacks, down through bed warmers and candle molds, to sadirons, tin tubs and zinc stove boards; (2) Musical instruments of the pioneer era, including flutes, drums, horns, accordions, music boxes and pianos; (3) Carpenter's and wood-working tools, including several collections used in building the Salt Lake and St. George Temples; (4) A pioneer printing shop with old platen and Franklin presses, old signs and sign art, and old typewriters and office equipment.

EAST MILL CREEK CHAPTER HEARS DR. C. J. CHRISTENSEN

East Mill Creek Sons had an opportunity the evening of May 2 at their regular monthly dinner meeting to hear Dr. Carl J. Christensen, first vice president of the National Society, and SUP's most popular speaker, vividly explain the basic concepts and ties of the organization.

Dr. Christensen spoke to a group of 80-odd Sons and wives and pointed out that "The Sons of Utah Pioneers is an HONORARY organization. It is not particularly a *social* group and it is definitely *not political.* It stands for the *ideals of work,* and for the *ideals* of *wisdom* and *understanding* which were more precious to our pioneer grandparents than the search for gold."

"The Christian life of the Utah Pioneers was a happy one," Dr. Christensen said, "because it had for its basic ideal the brotherhood of man." He emphasized that "The Pioneers came here seeking religious freedom, the freedom to choose their life's work, the freedom to move about, freedom to join social groups, freedom to search for economic gain and for political voice, freedom to select their lifelong mates, and freedom to raise their families without fear or oppression."

"All these freedoms of our pioneer forbears," said Dr. Christensen, "are our heritage — our American Heritage — that we may enjoy today . . . as long as we recognize the rights of all others, and respect their freedoms also."

HASTINGS, From Page 13

The route which Hastings had advised the Donners to take was the lower segment of what became known as the Old Mormon Trail. It followed southwest up East Canyon, then across Big and Little Mountains, and thence through Emigration Canyon to the Salt Lake Valley. The Donners proceeded at once to build a wagon road over this route. "And what a road it was they hacked out," says Stewart. "Along the creek bottom it twisted and ducked almost twice to the mile. Two bad swamps gave variety. It was a horrible rough country. Then towards the top of Big Mountain the ascent was steep and the descent was enough to call for locking of wagon wheels. Part way down they had to bridge a steep little ravine by cutting small trees and laying the trunks to form a fill." (George R. Stewart, *Ordeal by Hunger,* 35.) Twenty-one days it was since they first camped on the Weber. Twenty-one days and they had moved only thirty-six miles.

Out of the mountains, the Donner Party encamped, September 3, 1846, on the banks of the Jordan River near the present Utah State Fair Grounds. One week later they began their terrible drive across the Salt Lake desert. Traveling night and day, the first wagons reached Pilot Peak on the evening of the 12th — sixty-four hours without food or water! They found the distance to be seventy miles instead of thirty as Hastings had told them. But all of the Donner Party were not so fortunate, for some took as many as five days to reach Pilot Peak. Reed lost his oxen which had become thirst-crazed and wandered aimlessly into the desert. Several wagons were abandoned; the Pioneer Palace Car was left standing in the mud. Misfortunes continued westward from Pilot Peak and the unfortunate caravan did not reach the Sierras until late October. Then because of the early snows and the extremely emaciated condition of their cattle the party failed to reach the summit and was forced to encamp on the shores of what is now called Donner Lake. During the awful winter that followed, thirty-six of the party died of starvation. In all, only forty-four of the original company which started the trek across the Salt Desert lived to see California, a tragedy that could well have been avoided had the party not listened to the over-anxious and speculative Hastings.

In July 1847, Brigham Young and the Mormon Pioneers were approaching the Utah border. On July 15, Orson Pratt and an advance party, looking for the Reed-Donner Trail, discovered it leading southward from Henefer, Utah. Over this seg-

SEE HASTINGS, Page 20

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Modern Pioneer Awards Presented by Big Salt Lake Luncheon Club Chapter to Dr. Lowell Bennion, Dr. Thomas L. Martin, Nicholas G. Morgan Sr. and Horace A. Sorensen

Initiating a new but long-in-the-planning chapter activity at its regular luncheon meeting May 1, the Salt Lake Luncheon Club Chapter conferred "Modern Pioneer Awards" on four distinguished Utahns.

The award recipients were presented by Dr. Carl J. Christensen, Immediate Past President of the chapter, with the following citations:

DR. LOWELL BENNION

Modern Pioneer Award for pioneering in teaching the Christian Way of Life to College Students.

"By heritage, Son of a Utah Pioneer; by profession, a Modern Pioneer in teaching the Christian way of life; known for his genuine and spiritual quality of character; an exponent of the application of Christian principles of living; a man without guile who lives by the principles he teaches; loved by all who know him; appreciated by all who have read his works on Christian living; followed by countless college students whom he has helped to find a satisfying and rewarding way of life."

DR. THOMAS L. MARTIN

Modern Pioneering Award for pioneering in the Training of Soil Scientists

"By heritage an English Coal Miner, who by is own efforts and perseverence has become by profession a Pioneer in the field of Soil Science; known for his ability to inspire and motivate students to achieve all that nature endowed them to become; the teacher of more outstanding scientists in agronomy and soil microbiology than perhaps any other teacher in America; his graduates are found in all sections of the United States, in colleges, in universities, in research institutes, all dedicated to the task of feeding the population of the world through superior and enlightened use of the soil resources of the earth."

NICHOLAS S. MORGAN, SR.

Modern Pioneering Award for pioneering as an Ambassador of Goodwill to those whose fathers were our enemies.

"By his heritage and choice, a Son of a Pioneer in our organization; a pioneer in winning of natural resources from the earth for the use of man; and a pioneer in the art of diplomacy, dedicated to the cause of bringing good relationships between the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the sons of those who made it necessary for the Utah Pioneers to found a civilization in the desert; a man of principle, a man of action, a generous man, who contributes freely from his own resources that the name of our organization might be coupled with the many acts of diplomacy initiated by himself."

HORACE A. SORENSEN

Modern Pioneer Award for pioneering in the gathering and preserving of the artifacts which attended the lives of those after whom our society is named.

"By heritage a Son of a Utah Pioneer, and by our choice the president of our parent national organization; a pioneer in modern merchandising; a pioneer in the gathering and preserving of those artifacts so that we, the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of those pioneers might learn and appreciate the steps by which we have obtained the physical things which make our lives comfortable, interesting, and blessed; a man among men, a leader, a dedicated man to his objectives; a man who puts his life and his fortune to the achieving of goals for which our organization stands."

Recipients of Salt Lake Luncheon Club's first annual "Modern Pioneers" Awards. Front, left to right, Dr. Thomas L. Martin, Dr. Lowell Bennion. Rear, Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr., Horace A. Sorensen.

This is, perhaps, one of the finest and most significant activities ever undertaken by any chapter of our 24-year-old Society and merits the praise of every citizen of the state.

The germ of the idea was hatched back in 1956, when the term of Dr. Carl J. Christensen as president of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club, was drawing to a close. He had requested his board of directors to seriously consider a project that would honor our modern pioneers.

A projects committee of Elwood G. Winters, Dr. Walter A. Kerr and George S. Nelson (chairman) was set up to develop the plan. They circulated nomination requests among the big chapter's membership and publicized the fact that the purpose of the project was "to annually discover, honor, and encourage individuals whose accomplishments are highly meritorious yet generally unknown, or inadequately appraised."

Chapter membership was invited to make nominations with statements justifying the selection. The result was that a dozen truly great men were nominated as candidates for the honor. The committee then carefully sifted the field and made the final choice of four.

Chairman of the project committee, George S. Nelson, eminent Utah civil and consulting engineer, presented each award winner with the chapter's medal bearing the SUP Covered Wagon insignia engraved with the legend "Modern Pioneer" and the recipient's name.

The National Society heartily congratulates this fine, wide-awake chapter. It has set a precedent in "chapter projects" that will bear serious thought by all of us.

SOWING

By Fred E. Curtis

The lines of a popular song tell us . . "the best things in life are free." This is a happy and comforting thought, but unfortunately it is not entirely correct. It is one of those partial truths.

Some of the things essential to life are free, such as air, sunshine and rain along with the heavens and the beauty of nature. Beyond these things nearly everything else comes at a price.

Individual freedom, which we so easily take for granted, isn't free at all. It came to us as a great and precious heritage, and it is ours to enjoy only so long as we protect it. Eternal vigilance is the price we pay for our freedom.

The God-given rights of man come to us as a gift. They also can be lost unless we are diligent in protecting them. We are free to pursue happiness

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Pioneers are people who do the impossible!

The first Pioneers arrived in Utah with warnings ringing in their ears. Experienced mountain men had told them they were attempting an impossible task. The desert would never feed them—Indians would destroy them.

Through faith, planning and hard work the Pioneers accomplished the impossible. They made the desert bloom. They laid the foundation for the thriving, growing Utah of today.

A half century later, when pioneer mining men looked at a mountain in Bingham Canyon and visualized a great copper mine, they too were warned. Experienced mining men said it was impossible—that two percent ore could not be mined and processed successfully—but again the impossible was accomplished and a "worthless" mountain became the world's largest single source of copper.

The pioneering that established this great copper mine has been continued without interruption to the present day. Over the years the copper content of the ore has dropped, until today it averages less than 1%. To meet this challenge, Kennecott has pioneered new and better methods of recovering the everlasting metal.

As a result, the "impossible" copper mine is still the world's greatest producer.

By following the pioneer tradition of meeting problems with faith, planning and hard work, Kennecott is still building for the future —for continued copper production that means much to the prosperity of Utah and its people.

Utah Copper Division

Kennecott Copper Corporation

"A Good Neighbor Helping to Build a Better Utah"

SEE FIRST RUN FEATURE PICTURES ON KENNECOTT NEIGHBORHOOD THEATER, FRIDAY NIGHTS AT 9 P.M., KUTV-2